

Introduction

A compound word is a union of two or more words to convey a unit idea or special meaning that is not as clearly or quickly conveyed by separated words. Compound words may be hyphenated, written open (as separate words), or written solid (closed).

A **hyphenated compound**—also called a **unit modifier**—is simply a combination of words joined by a hyphen or hyphens. The hyphen is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words; thus, it aids understanding and readability and ensures correct pronunciation. Words are hyphenated mainly to express the idea of a unit and to avoid ambiguity. (See Unit Modifiers, rules CW.7–15.)

shell-like	cloud-to-ground strokes
well-to-do	roof-to-wall construction
Mesozoic to Cenozoic	north-trending graben
fluvial-paludal	floodplain system

An **open compound** is a combination of words so closely associated that they convey the idea of a single concept but are spelled as unconnected words:

lowest common denominator
canyon head

A **solid (closed) compound** combines two or more words into one solid word (e.g., breakdown).

The use of compounding in our language is an evolving process. As expressions become more popular or adopt special meanings, they follow a gradual evolution from two or more separate or hyphenated words to single words.

audio visual	audio-visual	audiovisual
copy editor	copy-editor	copyeditor
wild life	wild-life	wildlife

For some years now, the trend has been to spell compounds as solid words as soon as acceptance warrants. This is a trend, not a rule, but it can be helpful in deciding how to format a new or different compound expression. (Note, however, the precautions regarding arbitrary compounding in the following paragraph and about hyphenation of unit modifiers in rule CW.8.)

Compounding is in such a state of flux that dictionaries do not always agree and, worse yet, many compound terms are unlisted. In applying the compounding rules in this guide and in *GPO* (the primary basis for MMS rules), keep in mind the living fluidity of our language. Because word forms change constantly, it is important to remember that the rules for compounding cannot be applied inflexibly. It is also important to avoid arbitrary compounding. When you have

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a compounding problem, check the rules and especially the lists provided in this guide and *GPO* for analogy with listed words.

The list at the end of this section, which was based largely on *GPO*, offers the preferred compounding of many potentially troublesome words and expressions frequently used in MMS Offshore scientific and technical publications. Some words are included simply for quick reference. The few exceptions to the list of GPO-recommended usages are expressions of MMS or historical industry usage. These exceptions are indicated with an asterisk in the list at the end of this section. Additionally, *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language (WNI 3)* is the reference source for words in the MMS listing that are not in *GPO*. (Although the compounding rules of *WNI 3* don't always agree with those of *GPO*, *WNI 3* is an excellent *secondary* reference because it is so extensive. As in all matters of MMS style, *GPO* remains the *primary* reference source.)

Basic Rules

CW.1.—Some **word pairs** convey a different meaning when they are written as solid compounds. Choose the correct form for what you mean.

anyway (regardless)
any way (in any manner or way)
blue bird (any bird colored blue)
bluebird (a bird of the genus *Sialia*)
high light (an elevated light)
highlight (as a *noun* means *the most outstanding part*)
highlight (as a *verb* means *to give special emphasis or bring attention to*)
under way (as an *adverb* means *in motion, in process*)
underway (as an *adjective* means *occurring, performed, or used while traveling or in motion*)

CW.2.—Words usually are compounded (either solid or hyphenated) to convey an idea that would not be as clearly expressed if the words were not connected.

areawide	freshwater	polycymaker
bottomfishing	icebreaking	shoreline
downhole	onshore	right-of-way
drillship	offshore	
water-soluble (compare with water soluble)		

CW.3.—Certain expressions are written as separate words when they are used as **noun phrases** but are hyphenated or written solid when they are used as adjectives before nouns. (See Unit Modifiers, rules CW.7–15.)

deep sea	deep-sea fauna
deep water	deep-water technology
food web	food-web dependencies
dark green	dark-green algae

CW.4.—When **verbs** are combined with a preposition or adverb, write them as two words. When the same two words are used as **nouns** or **adjectives**, however, they should be hyphenated or joined.

verb	noun or adjective
break up	breakup
build up	buildup
run off	runoff
shut down	shutdown
shut in	shut-in

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Combining Forms

CW.5.—Most words with prefixes, suffixes, or combining forms are printed solid, except as indicated elsewhere in this guide and in *GPO*. Lists of specific examples can be found in *GPO* rules 6.11, 6.29, and 6.30. Note, however, that although most words beginning with the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, and *re* are printed solid, a hyphen is sometimes used to **avoid doubling a vowel or tripling a consonant**. A hyphen is also used to join a prefix or combining form to a capitalized word or to distinguish a compound word from a homonym.

cooperation	preexisting	pre-Neogene
postlease	presale	prelease
hull-less	shell-like	un-American
micro-organism	ultra-atomic	
recreation (leisure), re-creation (create again)		
recover (return to normal), re-cover (cover again)		

☞ A prefix that is standing alone but is representative of a compound word carries a hyphen.

over- and underused
micro- and macroeconomics
– The pre- and postsale activities were documented.
– The pre- and postlease sale reports were completed.

☞ In their rule 6.11, *GPO* states that compounds ending in the words listed usually are printed solid. For quick reference, the following

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might be most applicable within MMS: book, craft, field, fish, land, over, owner, site, wide, work.

Solid Compounds

CW.6.—For a listing of commonly used solid compounds, see *GPO*, rules 6.8. through 6.14.

Unit Modifiers

CW.7.—The term *unit modifier* used in *GPO* refers to one-thought adjectives or adverbs consisting of two or more words that are connected with a hyphen. Unit modifiers can be perplexing, especially when you can't locate a specific rule or example for their use. In such cases, the question of hyphenation necessarily must be left to the discretion of the editor and the author, who must collaborate on how best to clearly and logically present the information to the intended audience. Once a decision has been made, stick with it throughout the manuscript—consistency within individual manuscripts is important! (See rules CW.12, CW.19, and CW.20 for numerical compounds.)

CW.8.—Use the hyphen to join two or more words in a **unit modifier before a noun**, but do **not** hyphenate **unit modifiers that appear after a noun**.

large-scale project	the project is large scale
low-grade metamorphic rocks.....	metamorphic rocks of low grade
bluish-green sea.....	the sea was bluish green
3-inch-diameter pipe.....	a pipe 3 inches in diameter
U.S.-Mexican border.....	border of the United States and Mexico

CW.9.—Use hyphens with discretion. When the meaning is clear or when a compound is well established or widely known in its field, omit the hyphen. Note that the names of many chemicals, animals, and plants are in this category.

bowhead whale study	natural gas company
grey whale migration	oil and gas lease sale activities
high school student	royalty bidding system
land use program	Miocene age strata

but

crude-oil processing
oil- and gas-related activities
oil-spill risk analysis
oil-spill risk analysis data

CW.10.—Do **not** use a hyphen in a compound predicate adjective or predicate noun when the second element is a **present participle**.

- The horst is northeast trending.
- The effects could be far reaching.
- The shale was oil bearing.
- Commercial fishermen used the area for salmon harvesting.

but

northeast-trending horst
far-reaching effects
oil-bearing shale
salmon-harvesting area

CW.11.—Do not use a hyphen in a compound predicate adjective when the second element is a **past participle** or in a predicate modifier of **comparative** or **superlative** degree.

- The refinery is State owned.
- The area is drought stricken.
- The material has been fire tested.
- The analysts are best informed.

but

State-owned refinery
drought-stricken area
fire-tested material

☞ Note that *best informed* would not be hyphenated even when used as a unit modifier because the first element (*best*) is a superlative (see rule CW.13).

CW.12.—When a series of hyphenated compounds precede a common basic element, the hyphens are retained with each unit. (Note that the hyphens are retained in parenthetical expressions of dual measurements.)

5- by 20-meter radial gate
long- and short-term field studies
oil- and gas-related activities
150- to 200-m bathymetric line
3.1- to 12.2-meter (10- to 40-ft) intervals
3.1-m (10-foot) pipe
1-m (39.37-inch) pipe
200-m line

CW.13.—Do not use hyphens with unit modifiers when the first element is a **comparative** or **superlative**.

better drained soil	larger sized grains
higher level decision	lower income group

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CW.14.—Do not use hyphens in **two-word unit modifiers** where the first element is an adverb ending in *ly* (see also CW.18.3.), or in **three-word unit modifiers** where the first two elements are adverbs.

eagerly awaited moment
seismically induced ground failure
tightly compacted sandstones
unusually swift stream
unusually well preserved specimen, *but* well-preserved specimen

CW.15.—Do not use a hyphen in a unit modifier containing a **letter or numeral as its second element**.

article 3 provisions
section C recommendations
type 304 stainless steel

Multiple Modifiers

CW.16.—Use **hyphens** to express group unit modifiers and to avoid ambiguity. Where you place the hyphen can alter the meaning of the sentence (but note and heed the precaution in rule CW.17).

camel's-hair brush.....camel's hairbrush
re-creation.....recreation

CW.17.—Use **multiple compound adjectives** with restraint. They tend to break the continuity of the sentence and keep the reader waiting for the main noun. Try instead to recast the sentence.

Try this

high-energy sandstones occur in
shallow water
an oil spill of 1,000 barrels or
greater
equivalent strata of the Endicott
Group

Instead of this

shallow-water, high-energy
sandstones
1,000-barrel-or-greater oil spill
Endicott Group equivalent strata

Lithologic Descriptions

CW.18.—Correct hyphenation of compound unit modifiers is crucial in lithologic descriptions. The following rules can be helpful.

CW.18.1.—**Compound unit modifiers that precede the noun** are generally hyphenated.

- Fine-grained sandstone interfingers with thin-bedded shale.
- Olive-green shale is present locally in this unit.
- This rock is olive-green shale.
- The limestone weathers into 20-cm-thick, irregular-shaped plates.

medium-crystalline limestone
blue-green algae
light-gray dolomite
noncoal-bearing member

☞ If the first word in a three-word unit modifier of a noun applies to the other two, the hyphen is used between all three words.

light-olive-gray limestone

CW.18.2.—The same words are not hyphenated when used as a compound predicate adjective following the verb.

- The sandstone is fine grained and thin bedded.
- The shale is olive green.
- The limestone is medium crystalline.
- The dolomite is light gray.
- The shale was oil bearing.

CW.18.3.—If the first word of a **unit modifier is an adverb ending in *ly***, the hyphen is not used.

finely crystalline limestone
coarsely crystalline dolomite
early formed traps

CW.18.4.—The hyphen is not used in a **three-word unit modifier** if the first two words are **adverbs**. However, the hyphen should be used between the second and third words if the first word only is an adverb and it modifies the second and third words.

unusually well defined specimen

but

very light-gray shale
fairly high-energy deposit

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CW.18.5.—In **stratigraphic sections, well logs**, and similar lists, unit modifiers that follow the noun they modify are hyphenated according to the rules used when they precede the noun (*STA*, p. 233).

SANDSTONE: moderate-reddish-orange, high-angle crossbedded, medium- to fine-grained, well-sorted, subrounded

CLAYSTONE: dark-reddish-brown, flat lens-shaped bed; laterally discontinuous

CW.18.6.—The following examples demonstrate the correct form for a **stratigraphic section**.

bluish-gray, coarse-grained, highly shattered sandstone

dark-gray to dark-brownish-gray basaltic andesite

☞ Note the following acceptable terms describing sand-grain sizes and dolomite or limestone crystallinity.

Sandstone

very fine-grained sandstone

very fine to fine-grained sandstone

fine-grained sandstone

fine- to medium-grained sandstone

medium-grained sandstone

medium- to coarse-grained sandstone

coarse-grained sandstone

coarse- to very coarse-grained sandstone

very coarse-grained sandstone

Unconsolidated sand

very fine sand

very fine to fine sand

fine sand

fine-to-medium sand

medium sand

medium-to-coarse sand

coarse sand

coarse to very coarse sand

very coarse sand

Carbonates

very finely crystalline limestone (or dolomite or dolostone)

finely crystalline limestone

medium-crystalline limestone

coarsely crystalline limestone

Numerical Compounds

CW.19.—A **unit modifier** containing a numeral or spelled-out number is usually hyphenated.

20-kilometer-long canal

3-square-mile section

15-minute test

2-to-1 slope

10,560- to 11,220-foot intervals

two-thirds

3/4-inch pipe

1 3/4-inch pipe

1 1/2-inch pipe

2-ft hole

Improvised Compounds

CW.20.—Use a hyphen to join the elements of an improvised compound.

6-year-old
hard-and-fast-rule
the well-to-do

Single-Letter Compounds

CW.21.—Use a hyphen to join a **single capital letter** to a noun or participle.

I-beam	X-ray
U-boat	T-square

Compass Direction

CW.22.—Print as one word compass directions consisting of two points, but when three points are combined, use a hyphen after the first point.

northeast	north-northeast
southwest	south-southwest

but

north-south direction
north-south-trending horst

List of Compound and Hyphenated Words

CW.23.—The following list contains examples of compound and hyphenated words that should cover most of the situations an author or editor could encounter in Offshore publications. This list is based on the listing found in chapter 7 of *GPO* (1984, p. 81–116) and contains very few exceptions to *GPO*-recommended usage. These exceptions are marked with an asterisk. Additionally, some entries are not in *GPO*.

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The reference source for most of these words is *Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language (WNI 3)*. The *Glossary of Geology* (American Geological Institute, 1980) also was used as a reference for words and terms that could not be located in *GPO* or *WNI 3*. To use the list, combine the words that are printed flush left with the words that follow to form solid or hyphenated compounds. Other special notes regarding use are as follows:

- Abbreviations used in the list are (*n.*) noun, (*v.*) verb, (*u.m.*) unit modifier, (*adj.*) adjective, (*adv.*) adverb, (*c.f.*) combining form, and (*pref.*) prefix.
- The symbols used in the list are the spacemark (#), which indicates a two-word form; hyphen (-); and asterisk (*), which indicates exceptions to *GPO*-recommended usage.
- Most two-word forms use a hyphen in the adjective (or unit-modifier) position. Many of these are shown on the list, and some exceptions are noted in rules CW.13-15 of this guide and rules 6.16, 6.21, and 6.24 of *GPO*.

☞ Some word pairs convey different meanings when they are hyphenated. Consider:

small-toothed whale small, toothed whale

A

above

ground (u.m.)
-mentioned (u.m.)
-named (u.m.)
-said (u.m.)
-water (u.m.)

air

crew
gun
areawide (u.m.)

B

back

#pressure (n.)
-pressure (u.m.)
up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

bargeload

baseline*

basin

#area
-area (u.m.)
#fill
-fill (u.m.)
#range
-range (u.m.)
wide

bedload

benchmark

bioaccumulation

blow

by (n., u.m.)
down (n., u.m.)
hole
out (n., u.m.)
#out (v.)

boat

crew
house
landing
loader

borehole (n., u.m.)

bottom

fish, fishing
hole (n., u.m.)
#land
line
-standing

break

down (n., u.m.)
#down (v.)
up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

broadbrush

build

up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

bureauwide

bycatch

C

canyon head (n., u.m.)

capital-intensive (u.m.)

casing head

centi (c.f.)
all one word

check

-in (n., u.m.)
#in (v.)
list
mark
off (n., u.m.)
#off (v.)

clean

up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

clearinghouse

close-range (u.m.)

coal

bed
pit

coastline

commercial-fishing (u.m.)

common-use (u.m.)

condition

-class III

corehole (n., u.m.)

crew

base
boat
member

COMPOUND WORDS

C (continued)

cross

- #section (n.)
- section (u.m.)
- stratification (n., u.m.)

custom-built (u.m.)

cut

- back (n., u.m.)
- #back (v.)
- off (n., u.m.)
- #off (v.)

D

data*

- base
- set

deadweight (n., u.m.)

decision

- maker
- making (n., u.m.)

deep

- marine
- most
- sea (u.m.)
- #sea (n.)
- #water (n.)
- water (u.m.)
- #waterline

dogsled

down

- coast
- current
- dropped
- faulted
- flow
- grade
- growth
- hole
- river
- shore
- slope

- stream
- trend
- wind

drift

- #boat
- meter
- #net (n.)
- net (u.m.)

drill

- #bit
- case
- #core
- #cuttings
- tube (u.m.)
- #head
- #hole
- like
- #mud
- #pad
- #pipe
- #rig
- #rod
- ship
- #site (n., u.m.)
- #stem (n., u.m.)
- #stock

dump site

E

east

- central (u.m.)
- going
- northeast
- southeast

economic-unit (u.m.)

eelgrass

F

fact

finding
sheet

fault

-bounded
-controlled
-graded

feedback (n., u.m.)

feeder-in

field

-strip
wide
work

filter

#feeder (n.)
-feeding (u.m.)

finfish

fingerprint

fire

break
fighter
guard
hose
truck
#tube (n.)
-tube (u.m.)

first-year (u.m.)

flat-lying (u.m.)

flight

crew
path
-test (v.)

flood

mark
tide
water

flow

chart
lines
meter
off (n., u.m.)
sheet
through

fly

back
over (n., u.m.)
#over (v.)

fold

-in
up (n., u.m.)

follow

-on
through (n., u.m.)
up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

food

#web (n.)
-web (u.m.)

free-ranging (u.m.)

freeze

up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

freshwater (n., u.m.)

full

-strength (u.m.)
-time (u.m.)

G

gamma-ray (u.m.)

gas

#field
-fired (u.m.)
line
meter
-production (u.m.)

-prone (u.m.)
#well

ground

-truthing (n., u.m.)
water (n., u.m.)*

guyed-tower (u.m.)

H

half

-clear
deck
-hourly (u.m.)
#load
-loaded (u.m.)

-mast (n., u.m., v.)
-monthly (u.m.)
staff (n., u.m., v.)
way
-weekly (u.m.)
-yearly (u.m.)

COMPOUND WORDS

H (continued)

hard

#bottom (n.)
-bottom (u.m.)

haul

out (n., u.m.)
#out (v.)

high

-case (u.m.)
-class (u.m.)

-energy (u.m.)
-grade (u.m.)
-gravity (u.m.)
-pressure (u.m.)
-resolution (u.m.)

horstlike (u.m.)

hydrocarbon-bearing (u.m.)

I

ice

berg
breaker
breaking
cap
-cover (u.m.)
floe (sheet of ice)
-flow* (u.m.)(current)
-free (u.m.)
melt (u.m.)
pack
plow
-resistant (u.m.)

in

-flight (u.m.)
-house (n., u.m.)
#house (adv.)
#place (adv.)
place (u.m.)

in (pref.)

active (u.m.)
depth (u.m.)
migration (u.m.)
shore (u.m.)
etc.

inner

#neritic (u.m.)

inter (pref.)

-Government, etc.
rest one word
interagency
interbureau
intercanyon
interconnecting

intra (pref.)

-atomic, etc.
rest one word

intro (pref.)

all one word

J

jack

-up (u.m.)
#up (v.)

K

keel

-laying (u.m.)

key

note
word

L

lake

bed
shore
side

-sized (u.m.)
span
stage
stream

land

#base (n.)
-based (u.m.)
fast
form
locked
loss
mass
#use (n., u.m.)

long miles (of seismic data)

long

#term (n.)
-term (u.m.)

longfin (squid)

low

-case (u.m.)
-energy (u.m.)
-grade (u.m.)
-molecular-weight (u.m.)
-pressure (u.m.)
-rank
-water (u.m.)

lease

hold
#sale (n.)

lower

case (printing term)
#molecular-weight (u.m.)

life

cycle
long
raft
saver
-size (u.m.)

M

mainframe

makeready (printing term)

man

-day
-hour
made (u.m.)
-year

-ice
-Pacific, etc.
-Upper Cretaceous
-1988
-1960's
rest one word
midday
midshelf
midsummer

many-sided (u.m.)

maxi (pref.)

all one word

maximum-case (u.m.)

mean

-case (u.m.)
-find (u.m.)

mockup (n., u.m.)

mud

flat (n.)
line (n.)

meltwater

meso (c.f.)

all one word

micro

-organism
rest one word

mat (n.)

-covered (u.m.)
rest one word

multi (c.f.)

all one word
multiagency
multiyear
multiyear-ice (u.m.)
multipurpose

mid (c.f.)

-American, etc.
-Atlantic
-April
-decade

multiple

-purpose (u.m.)
-use (u.m.)

COMPOUND WORDS

N

near

-bordering (u.m.)
shore (u.m.)
-surface (u.m.)

no

-action (u.m.)
-sale (u.m.)

noisemaker

non

as prefix all one word
nonenergy

nonendangered
nonmarine
but
non-Federal, etc.

north

-central (u.m.)
east
-northeast
-south (u.m.)

O

obstruction-free (u.m.)

OCS-related (u.m.)

off

lap
lease
line
load
shore

oil

and gas industry
and gas lease sale
(oil- and gas-related)
-based (u.m.)
#field
-forming (u.m.)
-production (u.m.)
-prone (u.m.)
#spill (n.)*
-spill (u.m.)*
#well (n.)
-well (u.m.)

on

as n. or adj., usually one word
going

lease
line
site
shore

open

-file (u.m.)
#space (n.)
-space (u.m.)
#water (n.)
-water (u.m.)

organic-rich (u.m.)

out

as prefix, one word
outmigration

over

all (all meanings)
as combining form, one word
overharvest
overmature
oversupply

P

pack

#ice (n.)
-ice (u.m.)
-off (u.m.)
up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

paleo (c.f.)

all one word
paleoenvironment
paleolimnology
paleoshelf

paleoshelf-edge (n., u.m.)

part-time (u.m.)

per

#capita
cent
#diem
#se

petro (c.f.)

-occipital
rest one word

P (continued)

photo

-offset
-oxidation
-oxidative
rest one word
photosynthesis

physio (c.f.)

all one word
physiochemical
physiotope

phyto (c.f.)

all one word
phytogeography
phytoplankton

pile

up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

pinch

-out (n., u.m.)
#out (v.)

pipe

fitter
layer
laying
line
lined
stem
string
welder

plantlife

plate

mark
maker

#proof (printing term)

plug

hole
-in (n., u.m.)
#in (v.)

policymaker

post

as prefix, usually one word, e.g.:
postcall
postdepositional
postdrill
postlease
postglacial
postoperational
postsale
postspill

pre

-1950, etc.
-Monterey
as prefix, usually one word
precall
predrill
preglacial
prelease
preoperational
presale
prespill

process-simulation

printout

Q

quadri (c.f.)

-invariant
rest one word

quasi

all hyphenated

R

re (pref.)

create (refresh)
-create (create again)
-ice
-ink
-redirect
rest one word
recover (return to
normal)
reelect

reenter
reoffering

realtime

readout (n.)

recordbreaker

reef builder

regionwide

remote-sensing (u.m.)

COMPOUND WORDS

R (continued)

ride

up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

rift

-valley (u.m.)
-system (u.m.)

right

-angle
-of-way

rights-of-way

rigs-to-reefs (u.m.)

risk-analysis (u.m.)

river

bank
bed

flow

-formed (u.m.)
front

rock

fall
pile
slide

royalty bidding (u.m.)

rulemaking (n., u.m.)

run

off (n., u.m.)
#off (v.)

S

salt

marsh (n.)
water (n., u.m.)

sand

-grain (u.m.)
#lance
-size (u.m.)

scaled

-down (u.m.)
#down (v.)

sea

#base (n.)
-base (u.m.)
beach
bed
birds*
board
#boat
#bottom (n.)
-bottom (u.m.)
#cliff (n.)
-cliff (u.m.)
coast
floor
going
grass
#ice (n.)
-ice (u.m.)
#icing (n.)
-icing (u.m.)
#level (n.)
-level (u.m.)
lift
mount

shore

#spray (n.)
-spray (u.m.)

#state

wall

ward

water

-wrecked (u.m.)

search-and-rescue (u.m.)

seismic

-reflection (u.m.)
-reflection-survey (u.m.)
-sequence (u.m.)

semi

annual, arid, submersible, etc.
-American, etc.
-indirect, etc.

set

back (n., u.m.)
#back (v.)
down (n., u.m.)
#down (v.)
net (n., u.m.)
out (n., u.m.)
#out (v.)
up (n., u.m.)
#up (v.)

shallow

-draft (u.m.)
-marine (u.m.)
#water (n.)
-water (u.m.)

S (continued)

shelf

- #break (n.)
- break (u.m.)
- edge (u.m.)

shellfish

shore

- #base (n.)
- base (u.m.)
- birds*
- fast
- going
- line
- side

short

- #term
- term (u.m.)

shotpoint (n., u.m.)

shut

- down (n., u.m.)
- #down (v.)
- in (n., u.m.)
- #in (v.)
- off (n., u.m.)
- #off (v.)

sidescan-sonar (u.m.)

single

- point (u.m.)
- phase (u.m.)
- piece (u.m.)

site

- #specific (n.)
- specific (u.m.)

snow

- bank
- berg
- #blindness
- blower
- capped
- clad (u.m.)
- covered (u.m.)
- drift
- fall
- melt
- melting (u.m.)
- machine
- mobile
- sled
- storm

socio (c.f.)

- official
- economic, etc.

soft

- #bottom (n.)
- bottom (u.m.)

source

- bed (u.m.)
- bordering (u.m.)
- rock (u.m.)

south

- central (u.m.)
- east
- going
- southwest
- west

spill

- contact (u.m.)
- probability (u.m.)

stand

- by (n., u.m.)
- #by (v.)

start

- up (n., u.m.)
- #up (v.)

State

- #line
- owned (u.m.)

state

- hood
- of-the-art (u.m.)
- side

stop

- off (n., u.m.)
- over (n., u.m.)

storm

- #surge
- #tide
- #water
- #wave

strike

- overlap (u.m.)
- separation (u.m.)
- shift (u.m.)
- slip (u.m.)

COMPOUND WORDS

S (continued)

sub (pref.)

-Himalayan, etc.
#rosa, #specie, etc.
-subcommittee
rest one word
subarctic
subarea
subbasin
subcommittee
subparagraph
subregion
subsea
subsurface

subter (pref.)

all one word
subterranean

sulphur-laden (u.m.)

summer

-feeding (n., u.m.)
time (season)

super (pref.)

#high frequency
-superlative
heated, highway, market, etc.

T

tarball

tele (c.f.)

all one word
telecommunication
teleconference

time

frame
line
scale
sheet
span
-temperature-burial (u.m.)

trade

off (n., u.m.)
#off (v.)

trans

-American, etc.
ship, shipment

trapline

turkeyfish

U

un (pref.)

-American, etc.

under

#secretary (n.)
#way (adv.)
way (u.m.)
as prefix, one word

uni (c.f.)

-univalent
rest one word

up

coast
country
current

grade

lift

river

stream

swing

-to-date (u.m.)

trend

wind

upper

#bathyal (u.m.)
case (printing)
most

U.S.-Mexican border

V

vapor-filled

viewpoint

voltmeter

W

warm

blooded
-core (u.m.)

wastewater

water

based
birds*
bodies
borne
flood
fowl
line
-lined (u.m.)
mass
-soluble (u.m.)

waveload

weekday

well

-being (n.)
bore
-control (u.m.)
#field
head
hole
-servicing (u.m.)
stream

west

-central (u.m.)
-faced (u.m.)

going
most
-northwest

windfield

work

boat
day
flow
force
hour*
life
load
over (n.)
#over (v.)
saving
sheet
space
string
table
week

working

#group
#room

workmanlike

worldwide

wrench-fault (u.m.)

XYZ

x ray (n.)

x-ray (u.m.)

year

-class (n., u.m.)
day

end
-hour (u.m.)
long (u.m.)
-old (u.m.)
-round (u.m.)

Other

200 meters, 200 meters deep, 200-meter isobath
2 inches, 2 inches long, 2-inch-long pipe (2-in-long pipe), 2-inch pipe
1 kilometer, 1 kilometer long, 1-kilometer-long road, a road 1 kilometer (0.6 mi) long
2,471 acres (1 ha), 2,471-acre (1-ha) block



See CW.23 for an explanation of abbreviations and symbols used in this listing.

COMPOUND WORDS

Additional Notes
